

Professional Cards.

W. A. BUEHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore street, opposite the New Court-House.
May 23.

W. M. B. MCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.
Dec. 23.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg-street.
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Penitents and Patents,
Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.
Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

A. E. DILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend promptly to collections and all other business entrusted to him.
Office between Falmes-tock's and Danner & Ziegler's Store, Gettysburg, Pa.
May 9.

J. C. NEELY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care with promptness. Office nearly opposite Falmes-tock's Store, Baltimore street.
April 4.

J. THORNE CLARKSON,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law,
PORTLAND BLOCK,
Chicago, Illinois.
May 16.

DR. A. W. DORSEY,
FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to the Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.
Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore, Md.
Dr. J. L. Wardell,
Dr. W. A. Watkins,
Jacob Isaac, Esq., Westminster, Md.
John K. Longwell, Esq.,
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq.,
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.
Oct. 25.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, opposite F. Picking's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D. Prof. Mahlenberg,
Prof. M. Jacobs,
H. L. Baughner, Dr. H. S. Huber.
April 13.

SUNBEAM GALLERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE ROOM, at his residence in West Middle street, one Square west of Falmes-tock's Store, where he is prepared to furnish
AMBROTYPE, ENAMEL, AND PHOTOGRAPH PICTURES.
in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to accommodate all with GOOD PICTURES, either single or in groups. He also has a number of specimens at his room in Chambersburg street, a few doors West of Bringham & Culp's large Shoe Store, where he still continues as formerly to take pictures.
All who desire a correct likeness of themselves and friends, will do well to give us a call, as we have reduced our prices to suit the present "Hard Times."
Pictures copied from old specimens of all kinds; also, inserted in Lockets, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, &c.
The subscriber being thankful to his friends and the public in general for past patronage, wishes them to continue it, and assures them, that as heretofore they shall not be dissatisfied.
Charges from 50 cts. to \$10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets and Breast-pins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.
Children will not be taken for less than \$1.00.
AMBROYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.
May 3. SAMUEL WEAVER.

REMOVAL.

Alexander Frazer,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
HAS removed his shop to the room on the West side of the Public Square, lately occupied by David A. Buehler, Esq., as a Law Office, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.
Gettysburg, April 4.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

ISRAEL YOUNT, Proprietor.
CORNER of Railroad and Carlisle Streets, immediately opposite the Passenger Depot, Gettysburg, Pa. This new House, recently opened, is now one of the most convenient and best furnished Houses in the interior of the State.
Charges reasonable.
Feb. 14.

Choice Poetry.

TAKE THE HARP.

Take the harp when all is silent,
Save the whisper of the breeze,
Sweet its notes are as thy lullaby,
Like and spirits among the trees,
Pleasant are its soft, low breathings,
Sweet from o'er the golden strings,
Pleasant are its stronger murmurs,
O'er the heart they mangle bring.
Take the harp when all is silent,
Strike some long-forgotten air,
Touch the heart's most sacred channel,
Wake the thoughts that slumber there,
Then it is there seem to whisper,
Voices from the distant past,
Telling of bright hopes now vanished—
Hopes too bright—too high to last.
Take the harp when all is silent,
Sing the songs of childhood's hour,
Sing the songs of infancy's pastime,
Boasting loudly the chubby brow,
Stammering sentences pass over thy vision,
Crown my mind in rapid flight,
Past and present are forgotten,
Mingled in a sea of light.
Take the harp when all is silent,
All youth sorrow's cloud is laid,
As it were a gleam of sunshine
Penetrates the darksome shade,
Brighten the picture which thy finger,
Calling up a hazy cheer,
Bidding gloom and shade quick vanish,
Shedding beauty far and near.
Yes! whenever the hand of sorrow
Presses down thy weary heart,
Sing, and sing thy sweetest songs, love,
To my soul thy joy impart—
Happier music, happier music,
Stranger far than gnat gold,
Is thy gentle eloquence, which
Over man its power doth hold.

Miscellaneous.

Stop that Peeping.

Take our advice, and never watch your neighbors. It is a vulgar practice at best. Moreover, it is a very unsatisfactory one. Listeners, they say, never heard any good of themselves. In the same way, peeping folks never see much to gratify their self-conceit; and this occasional feelings which do not tend to render life at all more agreeable. But, worse than this, in arrogating to yourself the right to watch others, you tacitly admit their right to watch you. And however correct you may be in your department, however unimpeachable in your course, there are always points of moment which you prefer to keep to yourself. There are always circumstances which, when fully understood, are honorable; but which when grasped, as a watcher must grasp it, in disconnected parts, are susceptible of a sinister interpretation, and your neighbors may be of as charitable nature as you! Abandon the habit, therefore, of prying into the affairs of others, and you will afford them no pretext of prying into your own.

Value of the Scriptures.

As the beauty of the world is set off by a graceful variety, so is it in the Scriptures. There are sublime truths that the most aspiring reason of man cannot overtop; and there are more plain and easy truths, on which the weakest capacity may converse with delight and satisfaction. No man is offended with his garden for having a shady clump in it; no more should we be offended with the word of God, that among so many fair and open walks we have and there meet with a thicket that the eye of human reason cannot look through.—*Bishop Hopkins.*

The Sabbath.

This is the loveliest, brightest day of the week, to a spiritual mind. These rests refresh the soul in God, that finds nothing but turmoil in the creature. Should not this day be welcome to the soul that sets it free to mind its own business, which has other days to attend to the business of its servant, the body? And these are a certain pledge to it of that expected freedom when it shall enter on an eternal sabbath and rest in Him forever who is the only rest of the soul.—*Leighton.*

THE HEART AND THE TONGUE.—The cure of an evil tongue must be done at the heart. The weights and wheels are there, and the clock strikes according to their motion. A gulfing heart makes a gulfing tongue and lips. It is the work-house where is the forge of deceptions and slanders, and the tongue is only the outer shop where they are vended, and the door of it. Such wars are made within, such, and no other, can come out.—*Leighton.*

Honesty, frankness, generosity, virtue—blessed traits! Be these your's, my boys, and we shall not fear. You will claim the respect and love of all. You are watched by your elders. Men who are looking for clerks and apprentices, have their eye on you. If you are profane, vulgar, theatre-going, they will not choose you. If you are upright, steady and industrious, before long you will find good places, kind masters, and have the prospect of a useful life before you.

As a soul in heaven may look back on earth and smile at its past sorrow, so even here, it may rise to a sphere where it may look down on the storm that once threatened to overwhelm it.

Prayer.—In the morning, prayer is the key that opens to us the treasure of God's mercies and blessings; in the evening, it is the key that shuts us up under his protection and safe guard.

If you would be happy when among good people, open your ears; when among bad, shut them.

Wouldn't Tell her Age.

The New Orleans *Crescent* says:

A lady witness in one of the District Courts on Friday, was asked her age.—She indignantly refused to tell, and rated the lawyer for his impertinence. The Court explained that a knowledge of her age was necessary in the case at issue, and that it was not in any spirit of idle curiosity or impertinence that the question was asked. Still the lady prevaricated, and finally became fully stubborn. The court then told her she would have to answer the question. She was twenty-five. The Court then reprimanded her mildly for her obstinacy, adding that twenty-five was a youthful age, and not an age for any lady to be ashamed to acknowledge. The trial proceeded, and after awhile the lady testified to incidents of her own knowledge and memory, which occurred twenty-seven years ago. In the further course of the inquiry, the lady became so disgusted with an opposing lawyer, our tall and handsome friend, the Kentucky Colonel, that in replying to his question she turned her face aside, and hid it from his view with her fan. He requested her politely to remove her fan and face him when she spoke. She paid no attention to the request. The Colonel then asked the Court to ask the lady to do as he had asked. The Court did so. That was the touch that fired the lady completely.—Dropping her fan suddenly, and facing the Colonel, with eyes flashing fire, she snapped at him, or spat at him, as a cat might spit at a dog, "You're too ugly to look at!" The Colonel grimaced under the compliment, but went on with his questions. Lawyers do meet Tartars, sometimes.

Doubly Punished.

The other day a Dutchman in Cincinnati was severely thrashed by his "vow," and while smearing under the infliction he complained to the Mayor, and had his better half arrested for the outrage, whereupon she was fined three dollars and the costs; but she not having the money, her husband was called upon to fork over. Upon which he opened his eyes in surprise, exclaiming, "Not for I pay?" She rip me!" The "statute" was explained to him, and he, and he, but announced that hereafter his wife might wallop him as much as she pleased, but he would never again take steps to uphold the "majesty of the law."

The Irishman's Beard and the Barber's Apprentice.—In a few minutes, an Irishman, apparently a cool-headed, came in. He had a very heavy, coarse, black beard; the barber told his apprentice to take hold of him. "He's," remarked the barber, to me, "a diffident boy; he's afraid to shave any one." The boy lathered his customer some fifteen minutes; then his employer strapped a razor for him, and he made four or five ineffectual attempts to cut the coarse beard. "Did you never shave a man before?" asked the Irishman, sitting bolt upright in the chair. "Yes, sir, a great many," answered the lad, trembling all over, his knees knocking together. "In did they die?" queried Pat.

At a hotel, a short time since, a girl inquired of a gentleman at table if his cup was out.

"No," said he, "but my coffee is."

The poor girl was considerably confused, but determined to pay him in his own coin.

While at dinner the stage drove up, and several coming in, the gentleman asked:

"Does the stage dine here?"

"No, sir," exclaimed the girl, in a sarcastic tone, "but the passengers do."

The landlord of a hotel entered, in an angry mood, the sleeping apartment of a delinquent boarder and demanded payment, adding angrily:

"And I tell you now that you don't leave my house till you pay it."

"Good!" said the lodger; "just put that in writing; make a regular agreement of it; I'll stay with you as long as I live!"

A country paper once said: "E. B. Doanville is in the habit of stealing pigs and robbing hen roosts. If he does not desist, we shall publish his name." This is equal to the minister at camp meeting, who said: "If the lady with the blue hat, red hair, and cross eyes, doesn't stop talking, she will be pointed out to the congregation."

If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single, when there was not a woman upon the earth, how criminally guilty are old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls.

A Kiss.—Humboldt gives some amusing words heard in the conversation of the native Mexicans. A kiss is called *temamiquilalli*. It feels just the way it is spelt.

Among the prominent benevolent objects of the day, we perceive the call for the formation of a society for the amelioration of the condition of women with stinging husbands.

Ask a woman to a tea party in the garden of Eden, and she'd be sure to draw up her eyelids and scream, "I can't go without a new dress."

"Oh, Mr. Hill," said one of the Rev. Mr. Rowland's hearers, "how is it that you say so many out of the way things in your sermons?" "Because," said the eccentric divine, "you are such out of the way sinners."

How a Lady Got a \$500 Ring.

A few days since, a lady on a shopping excursion, entered a Broadway stage and occupied the only seat of "six on a side," that remained vacant. Seated beside her was a person who, from his courteous demeanor, his fashionable dress and his costly jewelry, she judged to be a "man of means"—whether his own or his neighbor's did not then occur to her—and apparently not an objectionable *compagnon du voyage* for a stage "all full inside." A splendid diamond ring attracted her particular observation.

Arrived at her destination—a jewelry store—she leisurely selected a few articles for purchase, but upon offering to pay the bill, made the unpleasant discovery that her purse was missing. She immediately informed the shop keeper of her loss, and described her morning's journey. She was informed that her neighbor of the "consolidated line" was undoubtedly a *chevalier d'industrie*, that his brilliants were probably *big game*, but that the transfer of funds from her pocket to his was *rent* and successful. She reluctantly adopted the conclusion, but anxiously commenced another search, which it was supposed would extinguish all hope of a mistake in the matter.

This resulted in bringing to light, from an unexplored corner of her pocket, the identical ring which had a short time before glittered upon the hand of her light fingered friend, and which had slipped off while he was committing the delicate operation of picking her pocket.

Her admiration of the trinket was not in the least abated, when upon examination it was pronounced to be worth five hundred dollars.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Curse of Our Country.

President Buchanan is not given to the utterance of much truth; but the following paragraph, part of a speech recently delivered to the students of the College in Raleigh, North Carolina, is gospel:

"The great curse of our country—that curse which has involved so many of the most promising young men of the land in ruin, which has made mothers miserable, and which has made fathers feel disgraced by the spectacle of their own offspring—is the crime of drunkenness, more deadly by far than the pestilence, than the yellow fever, than the plague, and than all other calamities that have visited man. We bring upon ourselves a greater calamity than Heaven has brought upon us, in any form or shape of misery. Everywhere you see the wrecks of this dreadful vice scattered over the land, in the destruction of the finest prospects that ever were presented by the youth of any country."

Don't Use a Check Reim.

The New England Farmer, speaking on the subject, says: Any person whose attention has been called to the subject, and who still persists in the use of a light check-reim, ought to have his own head placed in a similar position to that to which he has cruelly subjected the horse. If I were the Grand Sultan, every man who torments his horse with a check-reim, should hold his arms at right angles with his body for an hour at a time, once in twenty-four hours, as long as he continued the check-reim. The practice of drawing in the heads of team horses, by means of this pernicious strap, is especially cruel. The horse, in endeavoring to expend his strength, needs the free, natural use of his head and neck. The cramping position now enforced is like severe and injurious to horses, and in any business, and should be ceased off until nature is at free play.

Some one says: "Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily. Imagine a pulchre of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from human censor."

Money again the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, nocket to sleep by the gentle sighs of a summer's air; and mulling to do, when you awake, but to wash yourself in a dew drop and fall to and eat your bed clothes!"

Adversity Strengthens the Noble Mind.—The lessons of adversity are often the most benignant when they seem the most severe. The depression of vanity sometimes ennobles the feelings. The mind that does not wholly sink under misfortune, rises above it more lofty than before, and is strengthened by affliction.

Object of Education.—The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.

Heartless Joke.—President Buchanan complained of not resting well in the Baltimore Boat, and assigned as a reason, that the berth was much too short, or he was too long, he didn't know which. Moor N. Falls, Esq., President of the Bay Line, replied, "Oh! no, Mr. President, we had you in the *bridal chamber*, and as it was the first time you ever occupied such a chamber, you could not sleep."

"My dear girl, will you share my lot for life?" *Practical girl.*—"How large is your lot, sir?"

In Kentucky a plowman became enamored of a pretty milk maid on a neighboring farm. His addresses were rejected, and the disappointed avain, full of melancholy and revenge, procured a rope, went to the barn, and—tied all the cow's tails together!

Hair of Children.

It is a great mistake to plait the hair of children under eleven or twelve years of age. The process of plaiting more or less strains the hairs in their roots by pulling them tight; tends to deprive them of their requisite supply of nutriment, and checks their growth. The hair of girls should be cut rather short, and allowed to curl freely. When they are about eleven or twelve, the hair should be twisted into a coil not too tight, nor tied at the end with thin thread, but with a piece of ribbon.

Why is there always a strong draught through the key hole of a door? Because the air in the room we occupy is warmer than the air in the hall; therefore the air from the hall rushes through the key hole into the room, and causes a draught.

Why is there always a stronger draught under the door and through the crevice on each side? Because the cold air rushes from the hall to supply the void in the room caused by the escape of warm air up the chimney, &c.

Why is there always a draught through the window crevices? Because the external air, being colder than the air of the room we occupy, rushes through the window crevices to supply the deficiency caused by the escape of the warm air up the chimney, &c.

Why do ladies fan themselves in hot weather? That fresh particles of air may be brought in contact with their faces by the action of the fan; and as every fresh particle of air absorbs some heat from the skin, this constant change makes them cool.

Does a fan cool the air? No, it makes the air hotter, by imparting to it the heat of our face; but cools our face by transferring its heat to the air.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the young alone are beautiful. There is a beauty belonging to every age, and to each sex, and all these are quite distinct one from the other. It is only because the beauty of youth is so much abused, that we see so few who retain it in the white flowing locks, the clear complexion, and the hilarity and good spirits of a ripe old age. So beauty in man is not the effeminate protrusion of a smooth face, but the perfect expression of strength and vigor so harmonized in all its proportions as not to seem deficient anywhere, or obtrusive, but permanent, and reposing in the dignity of conscious strength and security.

Humboldt's Last Words.—The sun shone brilliantly into the room where Humboldt died, and it is reported that his last words, addressed to his niece, were:—"Wie herrlich diese Strahlen! sie scheinen die Erzen zum Himmel zu rufen!" [How grand these rays; they seem to beckon Earth to Heaven!]" What expression could have been more characteristic, than this, of the great philosopher, whose whole life had been spent in the study of Nature, guided by an abiding faith in Nature's God?

Dr. Adam Clark, who had a strong aversion to pork, was called upon to say grace at a dinner, where the principal dish was roast pig. He is reported to have said: "O Lord, if thou canst bless under the Gospel what thou didst curse under the Law, bless this pig!"

Many persons have particular ambition to seem exactly what they are not.—We know a rich man who bought a splendid library, and signed the contract with his mark.

A pedagogue was about to dog a pupil for having said he was a fool, when the boy cried out, "Oh, don't! I won't call you so any more. I'll never say what I think again in all the days of my life!"

"Ah! my dear, how came you so wat?" inquired an affectionate mother of her son. "Why, ma', one of the boys said I darsent jump into the creek, and by gosh, I tell you I ain't to be darsed!"

A down-street girl being bantered one day by some of her female friends in regard to her lover, who had the misfortune to have but one leg, she replied to them very smartly, "Pooh! I wouldn't have a man with two legs; they're too common!"

All the teeth of a certain lady being loose, she asked a physician the cause of it. He told her that it proceeded from the violent shocks she gave them with her tongue!

Mrs. Swissheim, in her letters to young ladies, says: "Every country girl knows how to color red with madder."—This we believe to be an ethnological fact, as we have always noticed that with all girls the madder they get the redder they get.

To make a pretty girl's cheeks red, pay her a sweet compliment. To render those of an impudent man, slap them.

A sanctified heart is better than a silver tongue; a heart full of grace is better than a head full of notions; a man may be a great scholar, and yet be a great sinner.

Masonic Character of Washington.—Rev. Dr. James D. McCabe, of Baltimore, delivered an address on the Masonic character of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va., on Thursday evening last. The Recorder speaks of it as eloquent and eloquent.

The allopathic doctors in Hartford recently expelled from the county society Dr. I. S. Curtis, because he held a consultation with a homoeopathist.

A Great Country.

The Rev. Bishop Pierce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, gives the following picture of the State of Texas:

Texas is a curious country—a paradox. Everything is in the superlative, or contradictory or marvellous. It is the richest and the poorest—has the best land and the meanest water; is the hardest country to live in, and has the most to live on; the days are the hottest, and the nights the coolest; here are the most rivers, and the least waters; the best roads, and the slowest travel; the finest building material, and the least use made of it; there are more clouds, and less rain; more plains, and less timber; more ropes to the horses, and yet more estrays; a poor country for farming, and yet the most productive; the least work, and the largest yield; the horses are small and the cattle big; the frogs have horns, and the rabbits have ears like mules; the people are intelligent without general education—inventive without being tricky—refined without mannerism—rich without money—hospitable without houses—bold, generous and brave. In fine, here is an empire in extent and resources, but in the slowest process of evolution, and yet destined to population, wealth and power. There is much to admire, but little to deplore; many things to enchain, but few to offend; and for the people and their institutions there is a splendid future.

Match Making.—The Utica Herald says that Mr. Gates, of Frankfort, Herkimer county, has made during the last eighteen years about 6,455,000,000 of matches, using 1,250,000 feet of lumber. He now makes 2,750,000 matches daily, making use of 500 feet of lumber. He uses five pounds of phosphorus daily, which is about the amount found in the bones of a single horse. He has thus used up the skeletons of about 2,800 horses—a host of "matched" teams. No wonder that a horse starts at the fizz which follows the primitive scratch.

Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island, and Minnesota sixty.—Missouri is larger than all New England; Ohio exceeds either Ireland, Scotland, or Portugal, and equals Belgium and Switzerland together. Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

Not Much Idle Time.—Down on the Western Shore of Virginia there is an editor who is also his own compositor and pressman, and makes occasional voyages along the coast to Norfolk as captain of the schooner Polly, who preaches on Sunday, teaches school on week days, and still finds time to take care of a wife and sixteen children.

Message of the Governor of New Hampshire.—The message of the Governor was received on Thursday last, by the Legislature. The message states that the present debt of the State is less than \$72,000. The Governor advocates a protective tariff; repudiates the doctrines of nullification and disunion; declines for New Hampshire any desire to interfere with the domestic institutions of the other States, but insists on her right to prevent the extension of slavery over soil now free.

Likely to "Make his Mark."—Rev. Mr. Wise, son of Governor Wise, a young Episcopal clergyman of Richmond, Va., has so far departed from Episcopalian ideas of propriety as to preach without notes. He also discards the priestly habiliments, and appears in his ordinary dress, not even wearing a white cravat to distinguish him from laymen. He talks very boldly to the slaveholders about their religious duties to their servants.

The Milk Business.—Some idea may be formed of the extent of the milk business by the quantity which arrives in New York daily through one channel. About two hundred and forty single and double wagons cross the Jersey City ferry every night for their supply of milk, which arrives principally by the New York and Erie road.—The wagons average eighteen cans of forty quarts each, making a total of 172,800.—quarts. The freight upon milk on the New York and Erie road amounts to about \$1.000 per day.

The effect likely to be produced on the shipping trade, in case England should eventually be involved in the European war, is the subject of an earnest discussion in that country. It is obvious that the carrying trade of England would be almost wholly transferred to the United States, and, in spite of the unpalatable nature of such a result, it is thought that common sense would decide that it would be better for the manufacturers to continue the operations of commerce in American ships than to suspend altogether.

Bones of the Heroes.—The excavators for the Snubbery and Erie Road, along the bank of Lake Erie City, exhumed a large number of human skeletons. They are the relics of those who fell in the war of 1812, and were committed to what was supposed to be their last resting place at that time. But the ruthless hand of civilization and progress ferrets out and uproots, oftentimes, even the sleeping habitations of the dead! Arrangements have been made by the Military staff of Erie county for re-interring the remains in the City Cemetery.

Poor phymasters should learn wisdom from the mosquito, who always settles his bill the moment he finds you.

An Exciting Scene.

Considerable excitement was produced in the Southern Commercial Convention which met at Vicksburg, Mississippi, recently. A motion was made to print a speech of Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, which recommended open and armed resistance to the Federal Government, in case it attempted to enforce the laws against the slave trade declared that the South had a mission, and that mission was to kidnap negroes, and declared that any attempt of the President to do his duty in the matter would cause the sun to rise upon the reeking plains of another Lexington or Concord. At this juncture Governor Foster, springing to his feet, roared into the ears of the startled delegates that Spratt's speech was treasonable, and that any man who would attempt to put into practice the views it contained, "deserved to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, dead, dead!" The confusion amongst the chivalry which followed the enunciation of this unanswerable proposition, as sound in morals as it is in law, was immense. They shrieked, howled, protested and spat, but in vain. Gov. Foster continued:

"The proposition that the Constitution of the United States is no longer a valid and binding instrument—the proposition that the sacred laws of the Union—enacted by wiser men than now live, and wiser men, I fear, than ever will live in the country again—[appreciative laughter and cheers.] The proposition that these laws, marked by the most profound wisdom, the object of admiration to the most enlightened men of all nations—that these laws are entitled to no respect, and that violation on violation of them may be perpetrated on the high seas and on the land of this glorious Continent—that these laws may be set at naught and the Government functionaries defied, and that reliance may be confidently placed on the justice of the country to acquit felons, is one of the most monstrous and vile propositions that could be made in the hearing of an intelligent and high-minded people. The charge of treason, ribaldry and folly is not to be met by an offer to commit murder. I speak for the country, and I take all the responsibility of what I say, and I will meet the whole band of Southern chivalry at the sword's point, or pistol's mouth, or anywhere! I have no idea of seeing my country's liberties cloven down, the Constitution and the laws of the country trampled under foot, and stand by quietly, submitting to that inglorious degradation, without raising my feeble voice in solemn exclamation against that unrighteous conduct. I dare the publication of that speech. I was glad to hear it, for I knew that such doctrines have been for some time smoldering in certain bosoms, and I was afraid there would not be sufficient munificence and frankness to disclose them. I wished the monster of treason to untold himself to public view that he might be attacked, and, in all his monstrous deformity, put to death by the voices of freemen." [Encouraging cheers.] The proposition was defeated by an overwhelming vote, and the popularity of the disunion doctrine, with that of Mr. Spratt, sank many degrees below par.

Among the victims destined to the recent sacrifice at Tacubaya, Mexico, was one Col. Arredondo, whose bold and successful leap for his life is worthy of record. Col. Arredondo, *The New Orleans Picayune* is informed by one who had it from an eye-witness, was already in the hands of the assassins, who, drawn up in a line, were about directing their pieces at him, when he cried aloud, so as to be heard not only by the by-standers, but by others at a distance, "Hold, hold, there a moment! I have a message, a revelation for the General-in-Chief!" The tones of voice in which this announcement was made seemed so earnest and so sincere that it made instant impression upon the officers in command, who at once suspended the execution. No sooner, however, were the guns lowered than the bold man, his limbs now free, leaped from the midst of the crowd, cleared a slight inclosure, knocking down two soldiers in his way, plunged into a deep ravine, and, notwithstanding several hasty, random shots from the party he so unceremoniously left, made good his escape with his life.

Baptism of a Child on Board a Train of Cars.—Prayers offered up while the cars were in motion. This morning, about nine o'clock, while the cars were on their way from Beloit to Racine, on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, Rev. Mr. Richmonds, of this city, baptized a child about ten months old, while the cars were in motion, somewhere between Beloit and Clinton.—The conductor got some water for the ceremony, and while it was in progress the conductor removed his hat and the rector and the parents and others kneeled, and it was conducted with great solemnity. The rector acted as godfather, and the child was baptized with the name of John. The parents afterwards proved to be Emma Frances Jay Bullene and husband, somewhat famous as spiritualists. Mr. Richmond has officiated at some remarkable baptisms. He informs us that he baptized a young man from Paris once in the river Jordan, where Christ was baptized.— *Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 1.*

A Columbus paper gives an account of the drilling of the political police of that city, in this fashion. "Attention, police! Eyes right—mouths open—draw lager—elbowe lager—empty lager—mouths shut—forward to the next saloon—advance to voters—electioneer voters—treat voters—drink lager—some more lager."

RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously adopted by the late People's State Convention.

Resolved, That Executive intervention to prostrate the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, either in the States or Territories, is a dangerous element of Federal power, and that its exercise by the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, as well in elections as upon the Representatives of the people, meets our decided disapprobation.

Resolved, That we protest against the sectional and pro-slavery policy of the National Administration, as at war with the rights of the people and subversive of the principles of our Government.

Resolved, That we denounce, and will unitedly oppose, all attempts to enact a Congressional Slave code for the Territories, believing the same to be utterly at war with the true purpose of our Government, and repugnant to the moral sense of the nation; and that we re-affirm our continued hostility to the extension of Slavery over the Territories of the Union.

Resolved, That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; that any action on the part of the government or people conniving at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people, and that the inaction of the National Administration in bringing the slave traders to justice, and its course in sending such as have been arrested to trial in places where acquittal was certain, subject it fairly to the charge of conniving at the practical re-opening of that traffic.

Resolved, That we hold the encouragement and protection of home production and American industry to be one of the first duties of our government; and the failure to obtain such encouragement and protection from the last Congress, notwithstanding the professions of the President, convinces us that the laboring masses of the free States will look in vain for a tariff for the protection of their labor while the administration of the government is in the hands of the party now in power; and that we believe the adversarial system wholly inadequate to the protection we demand, and in lieu of it we are in favor of specific duties upon iron, coal, salt, and all such other products wholly the growth and manufacture of the United States.

Resolved, That the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration, causing a necessity for continued loans without any means provided for their payment, gives evidence of a want of that ability and integrity which should characterize the Government of a Free people, and unless checked will lead to a dishonor of the National credit.

Resolved, That the passage of a just Homestead bill, giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve the same, would be a measure fair in principle, sound in policy, and productive of great good to the people of the nation. And that we regard the defeat of Mr. Grow's bill in the Senate of the United States, by the party in power, as a direct blow at the laboring classes of the country, and as unworthy of the liberality of a great government. And that kindred to this was the defeat, by the same party, of the pre-emption bill which gave preference to actual settlers over land speculators.

Resolved, That the purity and safety of the Ballot Box must be preserved, and that all frauds upon the Naturalization laws, which have been so much resorted to, to promote the success of the party we oppose, ought to be counteracted by wholesome and proper legislation.

Resolved, That we approve of the enactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst, by returning them at once to the places from whence they have been shipped to our shores.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all men of all parties to join with us in earnest endeavors to restore the Government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American Institutions, transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

Resolved, That this Convention do most heartily approve of and endorse the course pursued by our able and distinguished Senator, the Hon. Simon Cameron, and that of our Representatives in the popular branch of Congress who have zealously supported the protective policy, the homestead bill, the just rights of actual settlers, and have steadfastly opposed the tyrannical policy of the National Administration in their attempts to force upon the people of Kansas a fraudulent slavery constitution, in opposition to the known and oft expressed sentiments of the Freemen of the Territory.

The Star, published at Easton, Talbot county, Md., has the following article: We knew that the army would devour wheat, corn, grass, &c., but never knew till the other day that it would cut up a woods. We learn from reliable authority that in some parts of the country they are as thick as hail in the woods; and that they have eaten the entire foliage of a pine woods on Long Point Farm, in Broad Creek Neck. It is said they have stripped the tops of the pine trees. They must have attacked it by hundreds of millions. They are doing immense damage to the crops in different parts of the country.

Died from the Bite of a Cat.—Elisha Littlefield, one of the wealthiest and best farmers in Mechanicville, Saratoga county, aged about 80 years, was bitten by a cat, in the thumb, on the 1st inst. On the Sunday following the thumb commenced swelling, and quickly extended to the arm. Mortification set in, and on Tuesday resulted in death.—Troy Whig.

Look Out for a Great Battle.—Tuesday last was the 50th anniversary of the battle of Marengo, and as Louis Napoleon is so fond of anniversaries, it will not surprise us to learn at the proper time from Europe that he sought Tuesday for a conflict with the Austrians.

The returns of the late election in Kansas show that the Republicans will have a majority of three in the Constitutional Convention.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Thomas E. Cochran, of York.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Wm. H. Keim, of Berks.

Rev. Mr. Van Wyck.

At a special session of the Presbytery of Carlisle, held at Shippensburg last week, the pastoral relation between the Presbyterian Congregation at Gettysburg and the Rev. C. P. VAN WYCK, was dissolved, at the request of the latter. The reverend gentleman will leave us in the latter part of this week, bearing with him the warm, sincere affection of many attached friends, who are ever ready to bear testimony to his pastoral faithfulness, his pure doctrinal exposition of the Word, and his gentlemanly, courteous deportment.

There was a musical concert at Hanover, on Saturday last, by the singing societies of Gettysburg and Fairfield, under the direction of Prof. Harry. The cars in the morning and at noon, (an extra one at the last hour) were crowded to excess, and all returned early in the evening, delighted with their excursion. Many of our citizens accompanied them. The affair passed off very handsomely.

The new machinery on the Railroad works admirably; and there is now great regularity in the arrival of trains.—We have learned that the run from Hanover here, a few days ago, (17 miles) was made in 23 minutes, which is rapid enough for all practical purposes. The new Car is a very comfortable one, and moves along smoothly.

Geo. W. McClellan, George Swope, Samuel R. Russell, B. B. Bucher and James A. Thompson were elected Managers of the Gettysburg Water Company, for the ensuing year.

Several very handsome new buildings have been erected in Littlestown—the most prominent of which are the elegant hotel of Mr. Barker, and the private residences of Mr. A. Banker, and Dr. Seiss. The new hotel is on the site of the old one, at the corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets. The main building is 41 feet front, 26 feet deep, and three stories high, surmounted by a magnificent bracket cornice, and surrounded by an elegant iron veranda—giving to the exterior a most imposing appearance. The other residences mentioned above are finished in an elegant manner, and reflect great credit upon the architect, Mr. Banker, of Baltimore.

The tomb of Richard McAllister, the founder of the town of Hanover, is in the grave yard of the German Reformed church, in that place. He died Sept. 7, 1795, aged 70 years.

Martin Lohr, David M. Myers, Edward Bair, Jacob Forney, George Trone, Jacob Young, David Bixler, David Wortz, and Jacob Wirt, have been elected Directors of the Hanover Saving Fund Society, and Jacob Wirt, Esq. re-elected President.

The Hanover Spectator says, that the farmers in that neighborhood whose crops of grain were destroyed by the great hailstorm, have already commenced mowing their fields for the straw, and adds, "so devastating a visitation of the elements has been rarely, if ever, witnessed in this region of country."

The Maryland State Agricultural Fair will be held at Frederick on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th days of October.

Bishop Potter, of this State, who has been travelling in Europe for some time, for the benefit of his health, returned, with his family, on Monday last, in the steamer Fulton. His health has somewhat improved.

Richard G. Gilson, Esq., formerly of Elmitsburg, has lately been elected President of the Northwestern Virginia College, at Clarkburg, Harrison county, Va.

A very worthy young man, named John D. Krantz, formerly of Frederick county, Md., was stabbed at Laurel Factory on Friday week, by a man named Benjamin Athey. An artery was severed, and during the night he bled to death. The murderer and his comrade, Oliver Wilson, were arrested and are in prison.

Samuel Tyler, Esq., of Frederick, has been chosen Professor of Law in Georgetown College, D. C., and has accepted the situation.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York on Monday, with California dates to the 20th ult. and over a million and a half in specie. There is nothing important in her advice from California.

Private advices received in New York from Europe are regarded as favorable in financial and commercial circles. The war, it is believed in England, will be confined to Italy, and will not be very protracted.

Sheriff's Sales.

On Saturday last, the property of ROBERT SMITH, Esq., as advertised by the Sheriff, was disposed of as follows:

No. 1.	\$1700	Isaac R. Smith.
2.	860	Isaac R. Smith.
3.	335	Jacob Ziegler.
4.	350	Isaac R. Smith.
5.	340	Isaac R. Smith.
6.	330	Samuel Herbst.
7.	250	Isaac R. Smith.
8.	600	Isaac R. Smith.
9.	230	Thaddeus Stevens.
10.	90	George Arnold.
11.	435	Isaac R. Smith.
12.	1500	Isaac R. Smith.
13.	575	Isaac R. Smith.
14.	225	Isaac R. Smith.
15.	100	Isaac R. Smith.
16.	55	D. McConaughy.
17.	60	Isaac R. Smith.
18.	118	William Raley.
19.	110	Isaac R. Smith.
20.	1500	Isaac R. Smith, (mo.)
21.		

Mowing Contest.

On Thursday afternoon last, a contest took place between three "Reaping and Mowing Machines," Manny's, Whitnack's, and the "Buck-eye," in the field of Mr. H. Gump and Col. McClellan, near town. There was a good deal of interest exhibited in the affair, and a large number of farmers and others were present. Five Judges were selected to decide upon the action and quality of the different machines; and their decision was as follows:—

Gen. WILLIAM H. KEIM, of Berks county, was nominated for Surveyor General. He is also a most unexceptionable candidate, and of the best antecedents. Mr. Keim is well known all over the State as an exceedingly popular politician in Berks county. In 1850, as the Whig candidate for Congress, he ran against J. Glancy Jones, and came within 500 votes of defeating him in that Gibraltar of Democracy, "old Berks." Last Fall, when the immortal John resigned his seat in Congress to accept the post of Minister to Austria, Gen. Keim was put in nomination by the People's party and independent Democrats as a candidate for Congress, and was elected to fill the unexpired term of J. Glancy Jones, over Joel B. Warner, the Democratic candidate, by 403 majority. This, we think, is a sufficient recommendation for any man. He is a consistent and firm Protectionist, and has long been identified with the great iron interests of this State.

We congratulate our political friends upon the conceded ability and spotless character of our candidates, and the brilliant prospect of their triumphant election.

The brokers have recently detected a dangerous \$10 altered note, purporting to be the issue of the Bank of North America, of Philadelphia. The vignette is an Indian family, plow, and sheaf of grain, with mountains in the distance; lower right hand corner, female sitting leaning on a horn of plenty; lower left, female representing Justice; on the back is the letter X in red ten times; unlike the genuine.

The following rates of Fare, may be interesting to travelers over the Gettysburg Railroad:

From Gettysburg to Baltimore,	2 30
" " Columbia,	1 80
" " Phila. via Reading,	4 50
" " Reading,	3 50
" " Pottsville,	4 50
From Elmitsburg to Baltimore,	2 75
" " Columbia,	2 50
" " Harrisburg,	2 00
" " Philadelphia,	3 30

Tickets can be had to and from Elmitsburg at all the above places.

Handsome Monument.

Messrs. CANNON & ADAMS, Marble Workers, of this place, have just completed and erected in Ever Green Cemetery, for the heirs of the late J. B. McPHERSON, Esq., a large and beautiful Monument, of Italian marble, the shaft decorated with a tasteful wreath of flowers, and surmounted by a classic urn. The proportions of the Monument and the work upon it are admirable. It is quite an acquisition to that attractive resting place for the dead.—Compiler.

The Little Ones.—Now that the warm weather has come, let your children amuse themselves out of doors. Don't keep them shut up like house plants, until they become pale and thin as ghosts. Strip off the flannel, put on coarse garments, and turn them out to play in the sand—to make "mud cakes"—to dunk their faces with anything of an "earthy nature," which will have a tendency to make them look as though they had entered into a co-partnership with dirt. Keep them in the house, and they will soon look like, and be of about as much value, as a potato which grows in the cellar, pale, puny, sickly, sentimental wreaths of humanity. Turn them out, we say, boys and girls, and let them run, sniff the pure air, and be happy.—Who cares if they do get tanned? Leather must be tanned before it is fit for use, and boys and girls must undergo a hardening process, before they are qualified to engage in the arduous duties of active life.

A vessel, (the Orion) was brought to New York, on Wednesday last, in 50 days from Congo River, Africa, where she had been seized as a slave, by the English steamer Triton, and being an American vessel, (having sailed from New York for Congo River on the 21st of January last,) was transferred to Commander Brent, of the U. S. sloop of war Marion, who sent her home in charge of Lieuts. Dallas and Campbell. Her captain, Mr. Hanna, died of a broken heart. A few days before she sailed, the barks Ardennes and Emma Lincoln were also seized at Shark's Point by Commander Brent, and they would probably be sent home also.

The latest news from the seat of war is that the Austrians had twice endeavored to retake Palestro, but each time were repulsed after sanguinary encounters. The Sardinians were commanded by the King in person, who exhibited great gallantry. Their account says they took 1,000 prisoners and 8 guns from the Austrians, and that 500 Austrians were drowned in the canal during the fight. The Austrian version of the affair has not been received.—The accounts are so contradictory, that it is impossible to tell which are true.

The Bucks County Intelligencer, speaking of the nomination by the People's Convention, remarks:

"THOMAS E. COCHRAN, Esq., of York county, was the choice of the Convention for Auditor General, and we are not saying too much when we say that a better nomination could not have been made. Mr. Cochran is one of the ablest and purest men of the State, and is in every way qualified for the office of Auditor General, and to which he will certainly be elected. He is well and favorably known all over the State, and is a prominent politician in York and Lancaster counties. He was a Whig of the olden school, always sincere and incorruptible. He is a lawyer by profession, and was for a number of years publisher and editor of the 'York Republican.'—Mr. Cochran was the Union candidate for Canal Commissioner in 1856, and was defeated by less than 3,000 majority, in a heated Presidential contest, and when fraudulent voting was done by wholesale in Philadelphia. He was then cheated out of an election. All will feel a pleasure in voting for such a man as Col. Cochran."

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The first catches of the season were received at New York on Tuesday, by the Nashville, from Charleston. There were four boxes of them, which sold at the high price of \$50 for the lot.

Short Session.—The Rhode Island Legislature adjourned a few days ago, after a session of only four days. There were but four public acts passed, while but little business of a private nature was done. The example thus set by our little New England sister, might be wisely and profitably imitated by some of the larger States.

The steamer America sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with upwards of \$400,000 in specie.

New Wheat.—About six hundred bushels of new Georgia red wheat, being the first considerable arrival of the season, were sold in New York on Monday at two dollars per bushel. The quality was very fine and the condition good.

The export of cotton to Great Britain this season is \$500,000 larger than for the corresponding period of 1857; and the total foreign export is \$840,000 in excess. This furnishes a basis to the extent of thirty millions at least in liquidation of indebtedness abroad; and makes amends for the short supply of grain.

The Savannah Republican says it has never known so animated a scramble for Congressional honors. In some of the districts of Georgia there are from fifteen to twenty aspirants for the nomination of their party friends, and in none are there probably less than eight or ten. As all the districts except two are Democratic, the struggle is confined, for the most part, to gentlemen belonging to one faction or another of that party.

A Young Lady Poisoned.—The Harrisburg Union of the 6th says:—"A most distressing case occurred last evening, which occasioned considerable excitement in the neighborhood. A young lady, named Miss Mary Quinn, aged about 18 years, residing with her parents on Walnut street, below 4th, it is said, had been unwell for some time, and had received a prescription from her physicians, which was filled at one of our drug stores. She partook of a spoonful, and was a corpse in fifteen minutes. The prescription, it is stated, was misunderstood, corrosive sublimate being put through mistake."

Criminal Pastime.—On Saturday afternoon a man named John Wilson, boarding at the Globe Hotel, New York, thought proper to amuse himself by discharging bullets from an air gun at one of the street lamps, from the window of his room. He discharged the weapon several times, hitting the lamp each time and shattering the glass. Finally, however, he missed his aim, and a bullet from his gun entered the window of a saloon and lodged in the neck of Mrs. Elizabeth Davis. A physician was called, and succeeded in extracting the bullet, and it is thought that she will recover. The offender was arrested and committed to prison.

A man was found lying in one of the public streets in Norwalk, Conn., one day last week, with tombstones at his head and feet. On examination it was found that he was dead drunk, and some way, on discovering his shameful state, had erected these monuments to the memory of departed manhood.

The War in Europe.

The N. Y. Tribune, in discussing the continuance of war on the continent of Europe, recurs to the following facts, as evidence of its probable short duration:—"From the day that the first Napoleon entered Italy at the head of an invading army, scarcely a year elapsed before he had driven the Austrians entirely out of it, and was in a position to dictate a peace. The war of 1799 was equally short, resulting in just as complete a triumph of the combined Austrians and Russians.—The French, though commanded by such Generals as Macdonald and Joubert, being strip of all their conquests in a period as short as it had cost Bonaparte to make them. The campaign of 1800 was shorter still; a few months then sufficed to restore Italy to the French. The war of 1805, between France and Austria, terminated in a single summer, depriving Austria of her last remaining province, and even of the Tyrol, and making Joseph Bonaparte King of Naples. The war of the next year, which overthrew the monarchy of Prussia, lasted so far as Prussia was concerned, scarcely four months. The war of 1809, which resulted in the annexation to France of the Papal dominions, and in compelling Austria to enter into a family alliance with France, terminated in six months."

Army Intelligence.—A detachment of nearly 200 United States troops left the barracks at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, last week, to join those from New York and Baltimore, en route to Missouri, and a third detachment from the barracks at Newport also departed for the same destination. The ostensible duty of these soldiers is understood to be the protection of emigrants bound to the far West. The present guard of Fort Randall, Nebraska, consists of four companies of infantry, who remain to repel the Indians should they become troublesome. Two companies left the Fort on the 1st for the interior of Dakota Territory, to look after the interests of the Federal Government.

Naval Intelligence.—It is a fact worth noting that every available vessel belonging to the Navy of the United States not at present in commission is being fitted out for immediate service. Of those fitting out or lately sailed, no less than twenty-two are steamers, to which, if we add the six already in commission, the result will show that of our entire steam navy not one ship is destined to be unemployed by the 1st of October. Of the ten sailing frigates four will be in commission. Of the twenty-one sloops of war only two are not being rigged for service; all the brigs are even now at sea—in short, we have never had so large a naval force afloat as will soon be in commission.

The Next Congress.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that the next Congress will be the most exciting, for many reasons, that has ever assembled. It will call together a House of very doubtful political complexion, and a Senate in which will be many contradictory and conflicting elements.—The popular branch is, beyond peradventure, hostile to the Administration, whilst in the Senate the President can hardly claim a personal friend, unless it is Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.—It is said that when John Van Buren consulted his father as to the proper course to take in reference to support the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, the old Kinderhooker said to the young prince: "We can do nothing else but support Mr. Buchanan; but John, let me tell you, that if he should be elected, his Administration will prove to be the greatest of failures."

The Reading Journal says the nomination of Gen. Keim for Surveyor General is worth at least three thousand votes to the ticket in that ancient citadel of Democracy, and that they can safely promise a majority in Old Berks this fall!

The Late Frost.—We find by our western exchanges that the destructive effects of the late frost have been much exaggerated. Wheat, potatoes, corn and fruit have suffered, in places, to some extent, but not so seriously as was at first reported.—The frost appears to have been most severe in Northern Ohio, but even there the farmers are recovering from their alarm. The growth of the crops, in the districts visited by the frost, has been somewhat retarded; but this exception, the general appearance of the crops throughout the country indicates a bountiful harvest.

The belief seems to be entertained that, after a few more demonstrations in the military way and the slaughter of some ten or twenty thousand more of the surplus population, England, Russia, and Prussia will be able to put an end to the war by friendly mediation.

DEFEATED.—The three proposed amendments to the Connecticut State constitution, reducing the number of representatives in the Legislature, allowing colored men to vote, and requiring adopted citizens to reside in the State one year before becoming an elector, have all been defeated in the House of Representatives of that State.

A little daughter of Dr. Andrews, of Richmond, Va., was choked to death on Saturday night by accidentally swallowing a grain of coffee, which lodged in her windpipe, and choked her instantly.

The War.

The arrivals from Europe last week bring accounts of a good deal of fighting and skirmishing at different points on the extended line of operations of the two armies. The most important part of the news by the first arrival is of the movement of that accomplished partisan leader and General, Garibaldi, of the allied army, turning the right flank of the Austrians and coming down in their rear in Lombardy on the Lago Maggiore and Como—seizing the vessels on the former Lake, and defeating an Austrian force at Varese, between the two Lakes. His force is stated to be ten thousand, but he is without cavalry or artillery, which is unaccountable to us, as his movement is the most important yet made. He is in Lombardy, within twenty miles of Milan, and is cutting on the Lombard Italians to rise. We do not see how he is to sustain himself, and, indeed, the last arrival brings intelligence that he has been defeated, but we hope this is not true, for the report does not say where, and it is hardly probable that he would be left in his important position without reinforcements. Fifty thousand Austrians, however, had re-crossed the Ticino when they heard of his exploit. The Turin bulletins say that Garibaldi was still advancing, and the rumor of his defeat and retreat into the Swiss Canton of Tesino is, therefore, discredited.

By the second arrival we have the important news that King Victor Emanuel has crossed the Sesia, and defeated the Austrians, as follows:—An official Sardinian bulletin says that the Sardinians passed the Sesia in the face of the Austrians, who were fortified at Palestro, after a severe conflict, and carried the place, making many prisoners. The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King Victor Emanuel.

The Emperor Napoleon III. was about to move his headquarters from Alessandria, and it was reported he would go to Cavale.

The Austrians in considerable force had occupied Bobbio.

It was reported in Paris that as soon as the French enter Milan, England and Prussia will make most strenuous efforts to end the war.

A fight had occurred at Florence between some English war sailors and some American sailors, on account of the latter wearing tri-color rosettes, but no details had been received.

The French steam fleet was in force on the Adriatic and Gulf of Venice, and Venice was threatened with bombardment.

Two priests had been arrested at Alessandria charged with concocting a scheme to assassinate Napoleon!

No general action had taken place. The French were still receiving munitions of war in immense quantities. The Austrian army is stated to be in the neighborhood of 500,000 men in and around Italy, ready for service! Their opponents cannot exceed 275,000—a great disparity in force, if true. We have not room for further comments.

Tarring and Feathering Women and Riding Them on Rails.—For some time past a woman, named Sarah Gatten, with her daughter and son, have been living in Mount Liberty, Belmont county, Ohio. Their habits of life are rather opposed to the regulations of good society in this country. Their house was the resort of men whose names were not altogether unsullied, and the women lived in open adultery with two persons, much to the shame and quietude of the better people of the village. On Friday night a party of men made a descent upon the premises, cut out the front part of the building, and demolished everything in the house. The lawless party then emptied the feather beds, and tarred and feathered her. They made him promise to leave the house and go to work.—After this Mrs. Gatten and her two daughters, the latter of whom is only sixteen years of age, were treated to a coat of tar and feathers, and actually carried through the streets on two rails, together with a man named Bryan, and the son, who occupied a similar vehicle. When the house was broken up, two men, named Henry Phillips and James Travis, escaped through a back door. This is the second or third time that Mrs. Gatten has been tarred and feathered.—Wheeling Intel., June 9.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The publishers of this widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal of mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the 1st of July, and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and the arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expense of \$8,000 a year by this enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of subscribers. Terms \$2 a year, or 10 copies for \$15. Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information to inventors, furnished gratis, by mail, on application to the publishers, Mann & Co. No. 37 Park Row, New York.

Fatal Effects of a Rat's Bite.—A child of Peter Seiger, residing in Allegheny co., Pa., was bitten by a rat in two places, on the 2d inst., while lying in the cradle, and died from the effects on the same day.

A Long Bridal Tour.—A happy couple have just returned to Falmouth, Mass., from their wedding trip, which was a whaling voyage that lasted five years. During their absence the wife gave birth to two babes, one of which was a child of four years when it reached home.

A Place to Fight About.—One of the returning Pike's Peak emigrants says that he would not give a "quarter of a cent an acre for the whole of Kansas."

Last week an elderly man was brought as a convict to the Kentucky State penitentiary, whose six sons were already in that institution as convicts.

Horrors of War.

The New York Post contains two interesting letters from Alessandria, the latest dated May 27. We make several interesting extracts:

VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MONTEBELLO.

The day after the engagement I visited the battle-field. Alas! it is a sad thing to do; all the glory and pomp of war fades into insignificance before the utter misery and desolation of a battle-field the day after the action. At the time I arrived the bodies of the dead had been collected and were lying in rows near the cemetery; the faces of the men were covered over, and near them stood those of their comrades whose duty it was to bury them. As I heaped apart from the rest, I recognized, from their uniforms, the bodies of the officers who had died bravely facing the enemy. If you have never witnessed such a sight I advise you never to do so, as long as you may avoid it; one's reflections are not gay; death, in all its most revolting aspects, faces you, forcing upon your mind the suffering that must ensue when the loss of the men you see stretched lifeless before you becomes known to their families. How many a poor mother, thought I, is waiting, in an agony of hope and fear, the list of the killed and wounded, to know whether her darling son is among them!

Going from Voghera to the latter place, one sees on the left of the road a grave marked by a large white cross. It is there that several French soldiers were buried. They had been wounded at Montebello and died on the route to Voghera. Further along one sees a large tree that was completely cut in two by a cannon ball. A short distance further on, evident signs of the conflict may be seen on all sides. The trees are cut, in many places the earth is torn up, while the large paths which have been tramped through the wheat fields show that the artillery must have passed by there.

The regiments that went to Montebello after the action found over three hundred Austrians that were dead lying in the hollow, where the wheat was unusually rank. They had probably, when first wounded, crawled to these places to get away from their enemies. They were all buried in the same large trench, at the foot of the hill near the place where they were found.

THE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS AT ALESSANDRIA.

Many of them are boys from sixteen to twenty, who had been pressed into the Austrian service. They were most kindly treated and received every attention. Some of them had but very slight wounds, and were gayly talking, smoking the cigars given to them by the officers present, and drinking lemonade that was furnished for them. Still I noticed several that were dangerously hurt. One in particular had three serious wounds; the one most was a deep cut on the forehead. On it was laid a piece of cloth that had been wet and placed there to cool his head. A young French officer who was passing noticed the poor fellow's sufferings, and taking off the small bit of dirty cloth, he took from his pocket his handkerchief, and dipping it in some cool water he laid it upon the fevered brow of the prisoner. The relief was great; the man opened his eyes, took hold of the officer's hand and pressed it to his lips. The young man passed on; I hastened to have a look at one so kind-hearted, and saw that he was decorated with a variety of crosses and medals that proved that he was brave as well as generous. The treatment extended to these wounded Austrians is so kind that they seem really astonished at it.—Many of them say that their officers had assured them that the French would treat them with the utmost barbarity, while, on the contrary, they are attended to with all the care and attention that the French soldiers meet with; no distinction is made between the wounded.

The ladies of Alessandria attend to the wants of the soldiers (French) now at the hospitals with the greatest care and solicitude; sugar, lemons, linen, and all the little comforts that tend to render the sick room less irksome are sent to these men, who have come to conquer for Italy independence and a constitutional government.

Contemplated Balloon

A Deserter Wife Abandoning her Child in the Woods to Die.

A melancholy case of crime has come to light within a day or two at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in regard to which our correspondent furnishes the following particulars:

The leading facts are, that the woman, whose name is Mary E. Jones, now eighteen years of age, was married about one year since to Daniel Jones, who subsequently abandoned her, and now resides in or in the vicinity of Haverhill. About three months since she gave birth to a female child, at the residence of her father, Mr. Mudgett, a respectable citizen of Lawrence. On Saturday, May 28th, she left home with her infant, to come to this town, and spent the Sabbath with an Irish family about midway between here and Lawrence. On Monday, the 30th ult., she left with the intention of coming to this place, but before proceeding far turned into the woods near the residence of Bernard Bradley, and selecting a place suited to her purpose, sat down and nursed her infant freely, and gathering some dead grass for its bed, laid it down upon the southern slope of a slight earthy elevation to die of hunger and exposure. This is her confession of the manner in which the infant died, and was, and from information otherwise gained, together with the appearance of things on the spot, is undoubtedly correct. After perceiving this cruel deed she came directly to this place, and stopped at the house of John B. King, on Harrison street, where she had found a home for several weeks last winter, after being abandoned by her husband, at which time her feet were badly frozen by exposure. Inquiry was made for her child, to which she replied that it had been dead two weeks.

The circumstances were communicated to Officer Davis, who obtained a full confession of the crime from her own lips. She accompanied the officer to the spot, and aided in finding the remains of her child, which were in a much decayed condition, the skull being as bare as though it had been bleached by the sun and rain of years. The woman appeared deeply moved when she beheld the lifeless remains of the child of her bosom, and says the act was perpetrated because she could not endure the thought of having her child live, liable to become as degraded and a miserable being like herself. Coroner E. G. Eaton held an inquest before a jury, who returned a verdict that, "from the evidence submitted the jury are of opinion that the child came to its death by voluntary and willful abandonment by its mother, Mary E. Jones, for said purpose in the woods, on the premises of S. P. Bradley, in the West Parish of Haverhill, on the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine." The woman was subsequently arrested.

Great Floods in the Upper Mississippi.

Further Particulars.—The Minnesota papers come to us filled with the detailed accounts of another flood in the Mississippi, exceeding the highest stage of water previously known.

At St. Anthony and Minneapolis hundreds of thousands of dollars would not repair the loss which has been sustained. At least \$130,000 worth of lumber and logs have gone over the falls within three days. The scene at the falls has been both fearful and grand. Portions of the rocks over which these torrents have rolled for ages have given way to the pressure of the waters, thus creating a more rugged cataraet. "Spirit Island," just below the cataraet, is nearly swept away. The water is 21 feet above low water mark.

The St. Anthony News of June 2 says that the boom of the St. Anthony Water Power Company gave way, and about \$5,000,000 of logs (valued at \$40,000) went over the falls. About 4,000,000 of them belonged to the Mill Company. Another boom at Coon Creek, holding 10,000,000, gave way. Logs were constantly coming down the river from booms above. The people residing on the flats have been taken away in boats, as they were compelled to seek other quarters. The storm has been very disastrous. Trees have been blown down, houses unroofed and removed from their foundations. A large Catholic church, with steeple unfinished, was buried from its foundation and destroyed. The hail, thunder and lightning was intensely grand and awful.

An immense cattle train, consisting of forty double eight wheel cars—equal to eighty ordinary freight cars—passed over the "Great Middle Route" from Chicago to New York, last Saturday and Sunday, via the Pennsylvania Central, Lockport Valley, and East Pennsylvania Railroads. The train contained about 600 head of fat cattle, ready for market. They were shipped at Chicago, we understand, on Saturday, arrived at Harrisburg on Saturday night, and reached Haverhill at 5 1/2 o'clock on Sunday morning. The officers of the East Pennsylvania Road, who were in waiting with two locomotives, the "Black Diamond" and "Philadelphia," passed them over their road with the least possible detention. The train was so heavy that in going up the grade about a mile above this city, the iron coupling connecting the second and third cars, was rent asunder by main force. The damage was speedily repaired, and the train taken through without accident. It attracted, as may be presumed, quite a sensation along the line. The cattle reached Haverhill at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, in excellent condition, considering their long fast. The run from Chicago to the point of debarkation at Haverhill occupied, it is said, only thirty-six hours. The distance to Chicago, by the "Great Middle Route," is 888 miles, without break of gauge; whilst the New York and Erie is 67 miles greater, and the New York Central 111 miles greater, with three changes of gauge. The advantages for freight transportation as well as passenger travel from the West to New York by the "Great Middle Route," over the other routes named, may be readily inferred from the above statement.—Reading Journal.

An Incident of the Whirlwind.—The day after the whirlwind in Morgan county, Ill., a half sheet of a letter written by a lady, Mrs. Route, to her husband, was found on the farm of Henry Morgan, in Richland Precinct, thirty-five miles from the place where it started—having been blown thither by the storm, which killed Mrs. Route, and demolished her house.—St. Louis News, June 8.

A Sectarian Fight at the Holy Sepulchre.

A letter from Jerusalem, of May 28th, in the Univers, gives an account of some scandalous scenes which took place in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, in that city, on Good Friday:

"The services of Wednesday and Thursday of Passion Week, celebrated by the Latins in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, were not troubled by the Greeks and Armenians. But on Good Friday the Greeks invaded the rotunda of the church, and, during the celebration of divine service by the Latins, made a tumult. It is the custom of the Greek populace to assemble in the church during the Holy Week, and they there execute grotesque dances, accompanied by shouts and yells, and singing of horrible songs, and the clapping of hands. They present a hideous spectacle, as they are haggard and dirty, and wear nothing except a wretched shirt and drawers. The Greek clergy tolerate these scandalous scenes; they could easily stop them if they pleased. In the evening of Good Friday the church was profaned by a new outrage. The Roman Catholic clergy and pilgrims having entered with the intention of making a solemn procession, heard a frightful tumult under the great dome, near the sacred monument, and saw the Greeks and Armenians fighting with their fists and with sticks—the combat being accompanied with fearful vociferations. When the conflict had raged for some time, the combatants separated—the Greeks going into the choir of their church, which is divided from the rotunda by a simple railing, and the Armenians collecting in the southern part of the rotunda. Presently, however, the combat recommenced with greater fury than before; the benches, the credence tables, and the Bishop's throne of the Latins were pulled down and torn to pieces by the Greeks, and the fragments were hurled at their adversaries. The latter returned them, and besides broke to pieces a large lamp of the Greeks. This increased the irritation of the latter, and in their turn they smashed the lamps of the Armenians, and two of their sanctuaries, who were on the platform above, even threw down lighted torches on the Armenians. This scandalous scene lasted three quarters of an hour, when a body of Turkish troops arrived. The two parties fled in different directions, and the soldiers pursued them, striking all they overtook with the butt ends of their muskets. In the confusion two or three soldiers and two officers were injured. The Patriarch afterwards arrived, and re-established order; and the Latins were able to make their procession. What originally caused the tumult was that the Greeks possessed themselves of a portion of the church which had been set apart for the Copts, who are under the protection of the Armenians.

About 12 1/2 o'clock on Sunday night, a platoon of four policemen made a descent upon several houses of ill-fame in New York, and arrested about one hundred males and females, a majority of whom are of the vilest classes that infest that city. The scene at the station house was picturesque in the extreme. Males varying in age from 13 to 60, some of whom exhibited the deepest shame and sorrow, while others braved the disgraceful position in which they were placed with unblinking effrontery.

Cranberries and Huckleberries.—Ocean county, N. J., has long been celebrated for the quantity and quality of her huckleberries and cranberries, and hundreds of thousands of bushels are annually sent to market. The profit on the crop, on good land, is from \$100 to \$500 per acre, and the appearance of both, at the present time, is said to be very promising.

Explosion of Whisky.—A barrel of whisky exploded at the grocery store of a Mr. Kelly, in Mobile, Ala., on Thursday, and injured Mrs. Kelly, his wife, so badly that she died of her wounds. Mrs. Kelly was sitting over the barrel, and igniting a match, the flame caught upon some of the whisky on the head and rim, thence it extended rapidly to the inside, and the heat becoming very intense blew the head out, striking her upon the forehead and knocking her down. The barrel was blown to atoms.

A Terrible Fall.—On Thursday a little boy, four years old, named Maloney, while playing on the bank of the river, below White's pleasure grounds, at Niagara Falls, fell over a nearly perpendicular height of one hundred feet. Strange to say, his severest injury was a broken shoulder. The little fellow was able to get up and walk.

Shot Himself.—A young man named Magill, of Warren county, was examining a gun recently, not knowing that it was loaded, when the weapon went off, the ball entering his mouth, coming out at the base of the brain, passing through the rim of his hat and lodging in the ceiling above.—The discharge killed him instantly.

A Man Blown Fifty Feet into the Air.—On Thursday last, John Turnol, of Montgomery county, while in the act of igniting a blast in a quarry, part of the fire fell on the printing of the charge and an immediate explosion took place, blowing the unfortunate man forty or fifty feet in the air, resulting in instant death.

Too editor of the Brandon (Miss) Republican notices the public that heretofore no gentleman used expect to receive his paper "were than twenty-five years without paying for it." He winds up with the following philosophical announcement:—"Those who may wish to renew their notes, can do so by writing to new ones for the amount on buckskin, as paper, though not used, will mould, and the ink on it will fade."

The President's Age.—Mr. Buchanan will be nearly seventy years of age when he leaves the Presidency in 1861. His birthday is on the 23d of April. Mr. Buchanan will thus be a little older than was General Jackson when his second term expired, and older, by more than five years, than was General Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe or John Quincy Adams; by twelve years than Martin Van Buren; and by upwards of fifteen years than John Tyler, James K. Polk, Millard Fillmore and Franklin Pierce at the termination of their political life.

Married.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. CHARLES M. MAUREY, to Miss LAVINA M. DEBOUFF, both of Gettysburg. On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. G. M. PATTERSON, in Miss ANN M. L. WOLFE, both of Frederick township. On the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Kiser, Mr. ADAM W. HENDY, of Shippensburg, to Miss MARY JANE SHRETT, of Adams county. On the 18th inst., by the Rev. P. Scheuer, Mr. HENRY YINGLING, of Carroll county, Md., to Mrs. ELIZABETH SELLER, of this county. On the 7th inst., by the Rev. T. Street, Rev. JOHN W. HASSLER, Pastor of the Lutheran Church at Centre Square, Montgomery county, (formerly of this place), to Miss ABIE BIRNEY, of the same county.

Died.

On the 15th inst., JACOB WESLEY, son of Mr. Wm. Ebleigher, of Butler township, aged 3 months and 24 days. On the 31st of May, in Clearfield county, Pa., Mr. THADDEUS FRANKLIN REX, son of Capt. Wm. Rex, formerly of Adams county.

On the 16th of April, near Lancaster city, Pa., Mr. MATTHEW MCCAMSKY, son-in-law of Capt. Wm. Rex, formerly of Adams county.

On the 14th inst., JOSEPH CLINTON, son of Mr. Abraham Tawney, of Gettysburg, aged 13 years 4 months and 25 days. The youth whose death we record above was severely afflicted for the last three years. In many respects he was wise and good beyond his years. It seems true with respect to him that those we can spare least are taken first. But the loss which his parents have sustained, in his early removal, is his grief. A short time before his death he called for his sister to whom he deeded the following lines, which are given with only a slight alteration:

Here I lie upon my sick bed,
And my little one is dead;
Now I am waiting, waiting here,
Till the blessed angel come to me.

Be happy in thy father's home;
I shall soon be there;
I shall love to please the Lord,
And for my work, and my reward.

For thee my Father I shall love,
Of thee my Father I shall love;
When I shall with the golden sand,
And be forever with my God.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Celebrated Noises
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
495 Broadway, New York.
181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
A NEW STYLE.—Prices from \$50 to \$125.
REPAIRS \$5 EXTRA.

THIS machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it sews, Puffs, Gatherings, and stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for one cent an hour. Send for a circular. FAHNESTOCK BROS., Agents, June 20, Gettysburg.

MILITARY ELECTION.
THE Commissioned Officers within the bounds of the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, of the Pennsylvania Militia, are hereby notified that the Election for Major General of the 4th Division will be held at Gettysburg at the Eagle Hotel, on Monday the 4th day of July, between the hours of 5 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

W. F. WALTER, Brigadier Gen'l.
June 20, 1859.

Up with the Times.
JACOBS & BOLD, have just received from the city a very large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Goods, and every thing else in the men's wear line. They also offer plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c. Having bought unusually low, for cash, they are enabled to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER—an excellent full cloth suit, made up, for \$13, for instance. Give them a call, at their new establishment, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Diamond, before purchasing elsewhere.

June 20, 1859.
Lace Caps,
MANTILLAS, &c.—Another new arrival purchased at Auction at reduced prices, and which will be sold at rates that defy competition. Our stock of Caps and Mantillas is the largest ever kept in the county, and for style and cheapness, it only requires an examination to induce those wishing the article to purchase. A large and general assortment of all kinds of Ladies' DRESS GOODS always on hand, to which we are constantly making additions.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
June 23, Sign of the Red Front.

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